



epidermolysis bullosa with pyloric atresia

Epidermolysis bullosa with pyloric atresia (EB-PA) is a condition that affects the skin and digestive tract. This condition is one of several forms of epidermolysis bullosa, a group of genetic conditions that cause the skin to be fragile and to blister easily. Affected infants are often born with widespread blistering and areas of missing skin. Blisters continue to appear in response to minor injury or friction, such as rubbing or scratching. Most often, blisters occur over the whole body and affect mucous membranes such as the moist lining of the mouth and digestive tract.

People with EB-PA are also born with pyloric atresia, which is an obstruction of the lower part of the stomach (the pylorus). This obstruction prevents food from emptying out of the stomach into the intestine. Signs of pyloric atresia include vomiting, a swollen (distended) abdomen, and an absence of stool. Pyloric atresia is life-threatening and must be repaired with surgery soon after birth.

Other complications of EB-PA can include fusion of the skin between the fingers and toes, abnormalities of the fingernails and toenails, joint deformities (contractures) that restrict movement, and hair loss (alopecia). Some affected individuals are also born with malformations of the urinary tract, including the kidneys and bladder.

Because the signs and symptoms of EB-PA are so severe, many infants with this condition do not survive beyond the first year of life. In those who survive, the condition may improve with time; some affected individuals have little or no blistering later in life. However, many affected individuals who live past infancy experience severe medical problems, including blistering and the formation of red, bumpy patches called granulation tissue. Granulation tissue most often forms on the skin around the mouth, nose, fingers, and toes. It can also build up in the airway, leading to difficulty breathing.

Frequency

EB-PA appears to be a rare condition, although its prevalence is unknown. At least 50 affected individuals have been reported worldwide.

Genetic Changes

EB-PA can be caused by mutations in the *ITGA6*, *ITGB4*, and *PLEC* genes. These genes provide instructions for making proteins with critical roles in the skin and digestive tract.

ITGB4 gene mutations are the most common cause of EB-PA; these mutations are responsible for about 80 percent of all cases. *ITGA6* gene mutations cause about 5 percent of cases. The proteins produced from the *ITGA6* and *ITGB4* genes join to form

a protein known as $\alpha 6\beta 4$ integrin. This protein plays an important role in strengthening and stabilizing the skin by helping to attach the top layer of skin (the epidermis) to underlying layers. Mutations in either the *ITGA6* gene or the *ITGB4* gene lead to the production of a defective or nonfunctional version of $\alpha 6\beta 4$ integrin, or prevent cells from making any of this protein. A shortage of functional $\alpha 6\beta 4$ integrin causes cells in the epidermis to be fragile and easily damaged. Friction or other minor trauma can cause the skin layers to separate, leading to the formation of blisters.

About 15 percent of all cases of EB-PA result from mutations in the *PLEC* gene. This gene provides instructions for making a protein called plectin. Like $\alpha 6\beta 4$ integrin, plectin helps attach the epidermis to underlying layers of skin. Some *PLEC* gene mutations prevent the cell from making any functional plectin, while other mutations result in an abnormal form of the protein. When plectin is altered or missing, the skin is less resistant to friction and minor trauma and blisters easily.

Researchers are working to determine how mutations in the *ITGA6*, *ITGB4*, and *PLEC* genes lead to pyloric atresia in people with EB-PA. Studies suggest that these genes are important for the normal development of the digestive tract.

Inheritance Pattern

This condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- Carmi syndrome
- EB-PA
- junctional epidermolysis bullosa with pyloric atresia
- PA-JEB

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: Epidermolysis bullosa junctionalis with pyloric atresia
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C1856934/>
- Genetic Testing Registry: Epidermolysis bullosa simplex with pyloric atresia
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C2677349/>

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- Epidermolysis Bullosa Center, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
<https://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/service/e/epidermolysis-bullosa>
- GeneReview: Epidermolysis Bullosa with Pyloric Atresia
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1157>
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Epidermolysis Bullosa
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001457.htm>

General Information from MedlinePlus

- Diagnostic Tests
<https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html>
- Drug Therapy
<https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html>
- Genetic Counseling
<https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html>
- Palliative Care
<https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html>
- Surgery and Rehabilitation
<https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html>

Additional Information & Resources

MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Epidermolysis Bullosa
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001457.htm>
- Health Topic: Intestinal Obstruction
<https://medlineplus.gov/intestinalobstruction.html>
- Health Topic: Skin Conditions
<https://medlineplus.gov/skinconditions.html>

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Epidermolysis bullosa
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/6359/epidermolysis-bullosa>

Additional NIH Resources

- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases
https://www.niams.nih.gov/Health_Info/Epidermolysis_Bullosa/epidermolysis_bullosa_ff.asp

Educational Resources

- Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center: Intestinal Atresia and Stenosis
<https://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/health/i/obstructions>
- Disease InfoSearch: Epidermolysis Bullosa with Pyloric Atresia
<http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Epidermolysis+Bullosa+with+Pyloric+Atresia/2585>
- KidsHealth from Nemours: Pyloric Stenosis
<http://kidshealth.org/en/parents/pyloric-stenosis.html>
- MalaCards: epidermolysis bullosa with pyloric atresia
http://www.malacards.org/card/epidermolysis_bullosa_with_pyloric_atresia
- Orphanet: Epidermolysis bullosa simplex with pyloric atresia
http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=158684
- Orphanet: Junctional epidermolysis bullosa-pyloric atresia syndrome
http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=79403

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- DebRA UK
<https://www.debra.org.uk/>
- Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association of America (DebRA)
<http://www.debra.org/>
- Epidermolysis Bullosa Medical Research Foundation
<http://www.ebkids.org/>
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
<https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/epidermolysis-bullosa/>
- RareConnect
<https://www.rareconnect.org/en/community/epidermolysis-bullosa>
- Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center
<http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/epidermo.html>

GeneReviews

- Epidermolysis Bullosa with Pyloric Atresia
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1157>

ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22Epidermolysis+Bullosa%22+OR+%22epidermolysis+bullosa+with+pyloric+atresia%22>

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28epidermolysis+bullosa+%5Btiab%5D+AND+pyloric+atresia+%5Btiab%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D>

OMIM

- EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA JUNCTIONALIS WITH PYLORIC ATRESIA
<http://omim.org/entry/226730>
- EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA SIMPLEX WITH PYLORIC ATRESIA
<http://omim.org/entry/612138>

Sources for This Summary

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- Varki R, Sadowski S, Pfindner E, Uitto J. Epidermolysis bullosa. I. Molecular genetics of the junctional and hemidesmosomal variants. J Med Genet. 2006 Aug;43(8):641-52. Epub 2006 Feb 10.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16473856>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2564586/>

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